IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

[0028] The melt instability was measured using a capillary rheometer (*e.g.* a Rosand capillary rheometer) with a melt drawing apparatus. To quantify the melt instability the difference ratio of the Upper and Lower Prediction Limit for a sample relative to the same limits for a well known, control material was calculated and was identified as "Instability Kappa" or κ.

$$\kappa_{sample} = \frac{UPL_{sample} - LPL_{sample}}{UPL_{control} - LPL_{control}} \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

The Upper Prediction Limit (UPL) and Lower Prediction Limit (LPL) were calculated for a confidence interval that ranged from 95% to 99% and extrapolated at a drawing speed equal to zero. The control material chosen was one that was readily available and which had a relatively high melt instability. To give a better understanding of Kappa (κ), FIG. 1 is presented for a particular HIPS material not necessarily part of this invention. The greater the melt instability, the wider the swings in the drawing force between the UPL and LPL as shown in a graph like that of FIG. 1. In a plot such as that of FIG. 1, the drawing speed increases until the material breaks. The value of Kappa for the HIPS resin of FIG. 1 is 0.813319. For Kappa = 1 the resin is considered the most unstable and for Kappa = 0 the resin is considered the most stable. Thus, the resin of FIG. 1 is relatively unstable. In one or more embodiments, where the instability kappa of from 0.2 to 0.045.